to her yet, but trustingly wait. Hopine that semesting with turn up,
Q K PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

TURKEY.

rrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Mosul, Friday, Dec. 1, 1854. Our town has lately been a little excited by the report that Yezdenshie Bey, brother of Beder Khan Bey, now in exile, who was on his way toward Vau with a lot of Kurds for the war, had imprisoned some of the rulers of Jerirah, cut off two heads, and declared the place under his supervision. The English Consul received a letter from this chief, stating that the reason of his course was, that the Government there refused to give him money for his troops, according to the orders of the Sultan, and so he was obliged to take the management of things into his own hands. A thousand troops at Zakhs were thought not sufficient to put down this rebel, so our Pasha has sent off all the soldiers he had to aid Osman Pasha, of that place. It is believed that this chief is in league with the men in Mosúl who some time since induced Ressoul Pasha's Kurds to commence induced Ressoul Pasha's Kurds to commence an insurrection here, an account of which I have just read in The TRIBUNE. It is possible all Kurdistan will be in arms, but I do not fear trouble at Mosul. We wait with much interest, however, to see whereanto this thing will grow.

Dec. 2. The rebellion continues at Jerirah, and our last Constantinousle, page, due, note, than

our last Constantinople post, due more than a

our last Constantineple pest, due more than a week ago, is not in yet.

The Pasha has just told the English Consul that we (the Americans) committed a most outrageous act in removing dead bodies to a plot of ground outside the city walls, and building a wall around them! Such a thing, he says, cannot be done without a firman from the Nultan! The consequence is, we are obliged to write to our Embassedor at the Porte for permission to have ourselves buried in this region. He will have to make the Sultan fear our Government frigates before he can get the firman for our burial ground. make the Sultan fear our Government frigates before he can get the firman for our burial ground,
and then we shall have to foot the bill! This is
Turkey. The papists and French Consul are at
the bottom of this matter. As the Frenchman
has lately received a tiger and money from the
rebel chief mentioned above, and so become liable to the charge of shielding a colorit, his indubeto the charge of shielding a culprit, his influence with the Fasha to have the corpses of our dead torn from their resting-place, will probably be counteracted by Mr. Rassam, who will apply to Lerd Stratford for aid in our behalf.

H. L.

A VISIT TO THE STATE SCHOOL FOR

From The Albany Journal.

A few years since, the country people in the neighborhood of the old Bull's Hear tavern, on the Troy road, when they were told it was to be fitted up as a school house for Idiota, shook their heads, and pretty generally agreed that folks who thought natural fools could be tanget anything were but little better than natural fools themselves.

The school was opened, however, and has gradually risen in popular favor, until now the old Bull's Head has got too small to accommodate the large number of pupils for whom applications pour in from all parts of the State. The State, to whom no small portion of the crecit of making the experiment belongs, is now erecting a large Asylum at Syramso, where the purposes of the Institution can be more fully and effectively carried out.

The present building stands a little out of the city limits, a few rods back from the turnpike. It is a plain, unpretending brick house. Inside, it looks very much like any other boarding-school. If you visit it to see its operation, Dr. Wilbur takes you first into a small building, disconnected with the main one. This room you at first, perhaps, conjecture to be a symmasium, for two ladders run up to the ceiling, while a third is laid across, horizontally, connecting them, and under it is a maltress. There are two square tables, around which are sested perhaps a dozen boys and girls, of six to sixteen years old, apparently playing with the blocks, colored balls, printed cards, &c., that lay on them. A young man at one, and a young woman at the other, are talking to the children constantly in loud, but cheery, kindly tones, as if stimulating them to go on with their work, or plays, or whatever it is. The pupils do not have the vasant stare, nor the low retreating foreheads, nor exhibit the personal neglect you expected. One or two have unpreposessing faces, and three or four are crosseyed, but nearly all look intelligent, and all are neat; seem quite pretty. You are a novelty to them, and they follow you with gratified eyes; most of them laughing

and benumbed brains to think.

The teacher hangs one of the boys on the ladder by the bands. He has but to let go to drop a few inches upon the toft bed underneath. But he has no sense to teach him that. He chings tightly to the round, and perhaps cries at the pain the act gives him, but be does not move. The teacher puts his arm round him and hifts him up, lifts his hand, places it on the next round, and cheers and encourages him in a kind, loud voice. Then the other hand. And so, after represted lessons, it is at last almost found more different contractions.

loud voice. Then the other hand. And so, after repeated lessons, it is at last aimost forced upon his aluggish mind, that he can use his hands and feet to reach the floor.

Arother, who has been some months at the Institution, is called to show his acquirements. His delight runs over out of his eyes, and he breaks into a broad grin at the opportunity. He runs up the ladder, down it, under it, over it, backward, forward, head foremost, feet foremost, and finally throws himself into the teacher's arms, with an exulting burst of irrepressible laughter. He has been taught to do only what can be taught to dogs and cats; but, with less natural intelligence than they, it is a wonder that he can be taught at all.

Another means of rousing and fixing the dormant faculty of attention is by throwing from hand to hand

what can be taught to dogs and cats; but, with less natural intelligence than they, it is a wonder that he can be taught at all.

Another means of rousing and fixing the dormant faculty of attention is by throwing from hand to hand a stick, as boys play "catch" Two who have become expert at this engage in it, with a nervous straining of every muscle, that denotes what a tremendous mental effort the simple act requires, when such intellects are called upon to perform it.

The little circle around the first table are being taught to put, first one white, then one red bead, alternately, upon a string. Then two white, and two red, &c. They do not learn it immediately, nor in an hour, nor a day, perhaps not in a week or a month. But when they do learn, they have gained an idea of number—the first in all their lives. And when they have learned it—such extravagant joy! When an idea does enter their poor darkened brains, it is like the thought that occurred to the Greek philosopher in his bath, making him leap out, half-dressed, and run through the streets, shouting: "Eureka!"—'I have "found it!" Nowhere is there a pupil that is so grateful to you for a new thought as this poor idiot, that has never learned the use of thoughts at all.

Thus the system proceeds. It begins with the simplest of all impressions—the very foundation. Here is a row of circular blocks, of different sizes, and there is a row of holes, into which they respectively fit. The idiot is taught to put each in its appropriate place, and thus he make she first comparison, and gets his first idea of size. There is a set of red, green, blue, yellow and white balls and cups. To fit each ball to its preper cup leads him to a comprehension of difference in color. Another set of various shaped blocks teach him form.

Seach him form.

When he has advanced thus far, he can be taught

When he has advanced thus far, he can be taught when he has advanced thus far, he can be taught to recognize a word printed on a card. But he recognizes it as you do a face, by its general aspect, not by its component parts. Upside down, or right side up, it is all the same to him. By degrees, he is brought, first to know its meaning, then its separate letters, and then to trace it on the black board. When he can do this, he has reached the threshold on which ordinary children stand when they first go to school. Thenceforth his education is much like theirs, only requiring infinitely more patience and perseverance and gentlenees.

Next you pass into the main school mean where

Next you pass into the main school room, where two dezen or more are assembled. Some are sitting at their desks and books. At one end of the room is a class spelling simple words, and at the other, another slass, naming places, as they are pointed out,

on an cutline map. The studies are like those of other schools, but not so the pupils. Time after time do the listless cars turn away, and the dull eyes stare in wacant stupidity. But the teacher's whole heart seems to be set on making them comprehend—she amiles not

seems to be set on making them comprehend—sharouses, questions, answers, encourages, smiles, node and commends, in rapid auxocstion, and with unleaging gentle patience. "Now, Eddie!" "Quick, "Fannie!" "Spell it dear." "Think, Harry, that's "a good boy!" "You can tell ttat, Kitty!"—pating one on the head, smiling encouragement to the other, and clapping her hands to arouse the attention of a third—for all the world as if they were sound asleep, and she was bound to force the information into their drowsy ears and out of their elepty months in order to weke them up. Sound asleep they are, intellectually, and so 'hey would remain, if her look and voice were not every moment reiterating something to arrest and fix their irregular, wandering train of thought.

in order to wake them up. Sound asleep they are, intellectually, and so bey would remain, if her look and voice were not every moment reiterating something to arrest and fix their irregular, wandering train of thought.

At last the slow, hesitating answer comes, given with a trembling esgerness of manner, but with the imperfect lisp of early childhood, for few of the idute, when first brought here, can speak distinctly. Great is Eddic's triumph if the answer happens to be right. Besides the commendations of the teacher, the whole class beam with sympathetic exultation; for, in these simple natures there is an implicit, trusting confi lence and lack of jealousy, that we educated/and wise people are estrangers to.

Everything in the studies is made as simple as possible. When the name of an object is to be spelled, the object itself is shown, that they may understand the corn ection between the word and the thing. Abundance of pictures, maps, globes, and models illustrate the geographical and historical lessons. In short, no pains are spared to strengthen the two faculties, especially weak irridiots—concentration and conception.

Pear now into the last room. At the black board a boy of ten is copying an outline drawing with remarkable fidelity. Another will write his own name, and yours, if requested. Another is performing a difficult aum in long division. Here is a girl of fourteen who cannot speak the simplest word without more exertion than it would cost you to halb carces the street, yet, the will name the different countries as you point them out on an outline globe, describe their lubabit ants, productions, and physical condition. There is a boy who, besides his idicoy, was pronounced desified and down form his cradle, and came here from the Asylum for Muter; yet, in less than three years, he has learned the elements of English grammar, and will parse you a winder the production of the intellectual progress of enduring and capital and the greatest philosophic truths.

—It seems stange, and yet it strikes yo

Sometimes the company is put under command of one of their own number. In the summer they work in the garden, &c.

At meal time they enter the dining-room quietly and in order, and find and take their own seats. If you look in upon the row, with their neat aprons, clean faces, and smoothly brushed hair, sitting patently and decorously until they are helped to the dishes before them, you would hardly believe that they belong to the wild, uncontrolable class of beings that are commonly known as idiots.

That the disciplite is firm and strict you cannot but believe, on seeing these effects of it, and on watching the ready obedience yielded to the teachers. Yet that it is marked by parental gentleness and kindness cannot be doubted, when you see with what eagerness they comply with their teachers wishes, with what satisfaction they receive their approval, how they turn to them in every difficulty or fear, and what affectionate regard they exhibit for each and all of them. One of the teachers told us she found them (raving lack of comprehension) exist to manage than other children of their age. Certain it is, that few schoolmasters can enter their recitation rooms, assured of so joyfal and affectionate a reception as that which greets the entrance of Dr. Wilhur. Not only the State, but the world owes him a debt of gratitude for his successful experiment, which we trust is yet to the the means of litting up into the scale of humani y many a noor being hitherto left in mental darkness and bodily misery. mary a poor being and bodily misery.

ST. MARY'S SHIP CANAL

Correspondence of the Utica Herald.

The allusions to the St. Mary's Ship Canal which have from time to time appeared in our newspapers, have led me to believe that an account of the location and importance of this canal would not be uninteresting.

The waters of Lake Superior find their way into Lake Huron through St. Mary's River. This river is about sixty-three miles leng; at some places spreading out into little lakes, at others, rushing through narrow rapids or winding around beautiful islands.

narrow rapids or winding around beautiful islands. Its entire length is navigable by vessels drawing eight feet of water up to within one mile of Lake Superior. At this point, navigation is arrosted by the falls—the "Sault" of the river.

These falls or rapids are best described by saying that they are somewhat like the rapids of Niagara, but instead of rushing into an abyse, gradually subsiding into the quiet flow of a broad river, so that steamboats may run into the very foot of the rapids, and the frail bark came of the aventurous and skillful half-bread dash far up among them in pursuit of the

steamboats may run into the very foot of the rapids, and the frail bark cance of the aventurous and skilled helf-breed dash far up among them in pursuit of the white fish. These rapids are broken up into several different channels, and among them are scattered little islands, such as you see at Niagara, and like them, bristling with cedars, in all possible attitudes. At this point, on the American side, is the little village of the Sault—an old settlement in the State of Michigan, founded by the Jesuits about two centuries ago. It has evidently seen and felt nothing of the great progress which has been building up cities and States. Here is to be seen the native owner of the soil and the half-breed, (a cross of the French and Indian blood,) and here, too, are the shope of the full-blooded Yankee, who buys and sells bead and birch-bark work and white fish. Ongthe British side of the river is the sgency of the Hudson Bay Company—an old fashioned building, looking as firm and aubstantial as the Company itself.

Above these rapids, and where Lake Superior empties into the river, may be seen a few steamers, which

pany—an old fashioned building, looking as firm and aubstantial as the Company itself.

Above these rapids, and where Lake Superior emptics into the river, may be seen a few steamers, which have been bauled overland from below.

Hitherto vessels which have come from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, to the Sault, have been compelled to unload there and return, while the goods destined for Lake Superior have been drawn by horse power over a railroad to the upper end of the rapids, and then loaded on the few vessels which have been hauled into the lake. Thus the waters of the largest fresh water lake in the world, whose shores are loaded with mineral wealth, more destrable than the gold of California, have been locked up from the trade of New-York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, by less than a mile of rapids. To remedy this, Congress offered to the State of Michigan 770,000 acres of land, if she would construct a ship canal around these rapids: and the State of Michigan has contracted to give these lands, free of taxtition, for five years, to Erastus Corning, Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont: John M. Forbes, of Baston: J. W. Brocks, of Michigan, and others, in consideration that they build the canal by the 19th of May next.

This is now completed, or so nearly so that it is not amize to speak of it as finished. The contract time in which to do the work was so short that it was supposed impossible, and many anticipated an application to the Legislature for an extension of time—but the contractors have already done more than they contracted to do, and the opening of navigation, next spring, will open seventeen hundred miles of new coast to our trade.

It is an interesting and important question, what State will reap the largest harvest from the opening of this wide mineral world. Michigan or Illinois—Detroit or Chicago—New York or Ohio—Buffalo or Cleveland? Detroit has apparently the advantage, but Chicago intends to win it from her if possible. As a citizen of this State, I trust she will not suffer this

world. You can most readily judge of their size when I tell you that the main building of the steam cotten factory in West Utica could be placed in either

of them, and the gatee closed upon it without touching it; that the City Hall in the Park in the City of Now-York, if it is, as I understand, two hundred and sixteen feet in length, might have one hundred and thirty feet acided to it, and still be locked through—that the combined length of the two sides and wings of the two locks tegether is nearly one-third of a mile in length, all of solid masonry, twenty-five feethigh, ten feet thick at the base, with buttresses as it feet in width at every twelve feet, all faced with cut white limestore, equal if not superior to the best of this State. One of these locks was built under the superintendence of Mr. Ashley, of New-York Mills, and the other under the superintendence of Mr. Fobey, of Marcy. The gates of these locks are each forty feet wide, or twice as wide as an entire lock on the Eric Canal. Each gate is suspended and held in place like a suspension bridge, weighing many tuns, and yet mored with eare by the strength of one man. They were made on a plan patented by Mr. McCartby, of Pittsburg, Pa., and under his direction.

The Canal is 100 feet wide at top of water, and 115 wide at top of its banks. The depth of water in it is 12 feet. The main body of the Canal is expavated through rock, and walled up with such slope walls as the Eric Cenal cannot boast of. To protect this work large caison gates are thrown across the Canal above and below locks, supported by strong and handsome masonry, a portion of which was built under the direction of Mr. Easterbrooks, of Herkimer.

There is no instance on record in which land appropriated by the General Government has been so honestly applied or made to accomplish so much.

The work has been accomplished in an unprecedentedly short time, and in the face of difficulties which no ordinary energy or capital could have overcome.

The first movements of the contractors were fetted the an injunction. In the first summer the men

dentedly short time, and in the face of dimedites which no ordinary energy or capital could have overcome.

The first movements of the contractors were fettered by an injunction. In the first number the man were weakened and disheartened by dysentery; and, during the last summer, the cholera made much have semeng them; fresh forces had to be poured in constantly upon the canal to prevent its abandonment, and even then nothing but the constant presence and energy of Mr. Brooks and Mr. Harvey prevented a panic end a total desertion of the work. Many valuable lives were lost. Among them, Mr. Ward and Mr. Mapes, of this State. Quite a large portion of the work was done in the midst of winter, the severity of which we can hardly appreciate. This was accomplished through the energy of Mr. Chappel, now a member of the Legislature of the State of Michigan.

The only covering which could protect the feet of the workmen from the frest, was blacket or far, while boots were found to be too cold to be worn. The feet, hands and faces of the laborers were frequently frozen; and yet, not a single day was lost during the whole winter. The men agreed not to leave the work as long as the Superintendent, Mr. Chappel, remained at his post; and on one occasion he suffered can of his feet to be frozen rather than be tae first to yield. After the death of Mr. Ward, Oliver P. Root, of Oneida, a brother of Judge Root, of this city, took charge of the work, and proved himself to be a most experienced and capable man, and of great value to the contractors.

In this account of the St. Mary's Ship Canal I did

care of the contractors.

In this account of the St. Mary's Ship Canal I did not design to notice the various persons who have been connected with it, yet I ought not to fail to mention the lamented Captain Canfield, who was appointed Chief Engineer of the State of Michigan, and who formed the plans of this Canal, but of where service the Company was early deprived by his untimely death. His successor was John T. Clark, our State Ergineer, with Col. Glenn, of Michigan, an his Assistant, together with Mr. Nichols, whose skill and accuracy as an engineer are well known a nong engineers in this vicinity. Many men have distinguished themselves on this work, among whom are Mosers. Chappel, Hamlin and Johnson, and others of Michigan; and Ashley, Tobey, Easterbrooks and Frazier, and others of this State.

EXPOSURE OF MORMONISM.

From The Boston Times, Feb. 12.

By the following letter it will be seen that we are soon to have the startling disclosures of Mormonism referred to in a letter lately published in The Times. The lecturer (one of Brigham Young's wives) has left Chicego, and, it will be seen from the date of her letter, is at present located in Pittsfield, in this State. She is expected to arrive here as soon as the necessary arrangements for the delivery of her lectures are

arrangements for the delivery of her lectures are made.

Patterield, Thorsday, Feb. 8, 1855.

Once more I embrace the opportunity of writing to you to inform you that I shall be in your city to give fectures on Mormonism next week or the weak following. I will acknowledge I have some fears to lecture on this point, for I have been informed, upon good suthority, that Mr. Young las sent on two men to stop my career. They say I shall not give a lecture but I shall try—and I hope the people of B ston will protect me—a woman; for I have done nothing that fregret, except joining the Seciety of Mormons and murrying the leader. They cannot find or bring anything against my moral character. I am ready to meet them, or any other Mormons, at the hall. They say I was legally married to Brigham Young. I was, in their way; but will this Government tolerate that? Will it give me up, and let these Mormon emissaries carry me back to Sait Lake? If I have done anything ciminal, I will go without resistance. But they do not pretend to say that. All they say is, he Mr. Young is my lawful hasband; but they forget he had twenty-odd wives when we were marned. I was at the time innocent and sincere. Since I have seen enough, and know the Society to be corrant, and governed by bad man for bad motives, I shall tell everything just as it is. I shall not stop for the feelings of those who may be present—no, not for Mr. Young himself—but shall tell the whole truth, and unfold all the mysteries connected with the institution.

I am well aware what the consequences would be, providing they had ms in their power at Sait Lake. Death would pay for that which I am about to re-

providing they had me in their power at Salt Lake. Death would pay for that which I am about to re-

veal.

There are two very important secrets in Mormonism, of which none but the head leaders are aware,
and they are brought to it by the most solemn oath.

A part of this information I obtained from papers that
I found.

and they are brought to by this most solemn oath.

A part of this information I obtained from papers that I found.

One morning after Young left my bed, I discovered under the pillow a paper, of which I have a copy. It is a secret plot, contrived to overthrow this Government. In that puckage I also found a plan of a fort; at the top of the plan it said "Three tiers, two hundred and six gurs each. I also heard one of the leaders asy "Unele Sam would not disturb them be fore they got the underground works done and they should not them fear the whole United States army, with their Scotts and Wools." This I heard by saves-dropping, besides a great deal more, of which I have not time to write. The Inclaims have had the promise that all of the land that has been taken from them shall be returned. Mr. Young pretends to be their friend, and they all, to a man, will fight for him and the Mormons. Not only one tribs, but all the Chiefs in the Far West, are favorable to the cause, and to that people. They will all follow their Chiefs, and with their help, after they have the ground fixed for battle, the emigrants to and from Ca ifornia will find no mercy. You will also hear them boast of their strength, and bid defiance to any power. They say they will also appoint their Governor of Utah, and they mean to enlarge their territory, and extend it to the Pacific, and as far north and south as they like. I can tell more than I have time to write.

SARAH YOUNG.

ELIZA WILLIAMS.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

From a Report of the Director of the Mint, trans-

From a Report of the Director of the Mint, transmitted to the Senate on Saturday by the Secretary of the Treasury, we gather some information of general interest as to the value of Foreign Coins.

The Gold Coins of Great Britain, if not less than \$15] thousandths fine, are receivable at \$4.6-10 cents per pennyweight; the Gold Coins of France, not less than \$39 thousandths, at \$2.9-10 cents; the Gold Coins of Spain, Mexico and Colombia, of the fineness of 20 carsts, \$75] carst grains, which is equivalent to \$39-14-100 thousandths, at \$3.9-10 cents; and the Gold Coins of Portugal and Brazil, not less than 22 carsts, \$916§ thousandths, at \$4.8-10 cents.

Of the above only the coins of Great Britain and France fulfill the terms of the Act of Congress, and there is an upward tendency in the fineness of British coins; but neither class has been received here for receinage for more than two years past, except in trifling percels, owing to the course of trade which

recoinage for more than two years past, except in trifling parcels, owing to the course of trade which has cut off the importation of foreign gold coins.

The standards of gold coinage in New Grenada, formerly a State of Colombia, are so entirely altered as to render the Act of Congress obsolete in respect to that coinage. The fineness of the doubloon has been raised to about 804 thousandths, but by de-creare of weight it has fallen in value from about 815 60 to 813 20. Of Silver Coine, the dollers of Spanish American

or saver come, the doubter of spinish Americas coinage, and those restamped into reas of Brazil, as also the five frame pieces of France, are made receivable at certain rates by the Acts of Congress; but as these coins are purchased at the Must for recoinage at a premium, the providing for making them over the confidence outsides of outsides to be letter. coings at a premium, the provision for making them current may be considered magatory and obsolete. In general, the halves, quarters, &c., of these dollars are very near in fineness to the whole piece, but the public are informed that the half and quarter dollars of Bolivia, commencing with the date of 1830, and those of Seath Peru of 1830 to 1838, are greatly choseed in quality, and worth out, about three quarters of their nominal value. Such pieces are occasionally seen in our circulation. The fractions of a dollar coined within five years in Central America, or rather in Costa Rica, are still more depreciated, and very irregular, but their missnapen appearance will exclude them from currency here.

The Director of the Mint submits a tabular statement of the average weights and fineness, and of the value per piece and per dime of these dollars, according to the rate at which our dollars are coined:

ment of the average weights and nenees, and of the value per piece and per dime of these dollars according to the rate at which our dollars are coined:

Denomization. Weight. Fineners. Falue is etc.. at Mast. Grains. Thous'ds. Per pc. Prem. in etc.

Spanish piller dollar and Erazilian results and Erazilian

Mone Tennirony .- According to the Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger, Santa Anna is prepared to sell to the United States another

Anna is prepared to sell to the United States another slice of the Mexican Republic. Of course we shall buy; we need more territory. He says:

"It is known here that Santa Anna has made overtures to this Government that he is quite ready to dispece of another slice of his mongrel republic. The overtures which have been made on this subject have been favorably received; but Santa Anna will not easily regetiate with Mr. Gasteden, who is decidedly uppepular in Mexico. If it is intended to purchase some new territory, it is certainly not expedient to let money go out of the Treasury; and it may be well, for that purpose, not to legislate to hastily for the tariff. We shall see what the House will do on that subject to-morrow. My opinion is, the matter will be definitely dropped for the session. The next Coagress will not be at all troubled by the reconmendations of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to it."

A correspondent of The Baltimore Sun writes as follows, in reference to the same matter:

A correspondent of The Baltimore Sun writes as follows, in reference to the same matter:

"In my letter of day before yesterday, the types substituted Amazon for Arizonia mines, which will be included in our next purchase from Maxico. These, and the celebrated Plancha de la Plata mines, are rouch of the Gadsden purchase. The object of Court Boulbon's expedition was to obtain possession of these mines and they were embraced in the original boundary, as proposed by the Gadsden Treaty. The claims of American citizens upon the Government of Mexico, which were noticed in the President's late Mexage, amount to six or seven milions, and can be paid in no other way than by a cession of territory, worthless to Mexico, but which, in our hands, would become as valuable as California.

The new purchase cannot take the name of Arizonia, as was proposed, until it embraces its name-sake: nor is it to be called Fagendia as "X" christicted it. It has proved to be a valuable acquisition, on account of its mines of silver and expert. It is becoming settled on one side from California, and on the other from Texas. In all probability, the first railread and the first telegraph to the Pacific will pass through it."

INHERAN CONDUCT OF THE KEEPER OF A HOULE. follows, in reference to the same matter:

railread and the first telegraph to the Pacific will pass through it.

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE KEEPER OF A HOTEL.—A gertleman residing at a hotel of presumed respectability curing his temporary solourn in the city with his wire, was suddenly seized with a fit of applexy, and expired in a shop in Uraig at. Overwholmed with the distress naturally caused by so great and so sudden a misfortune, the lady, aided by some persons belonging to the shop, accompanied the corpse of her bushand to the hotel. There she was met by a refusel or the part of the proprietor to receive it. Her wounded feelings were still further lacerated by a discussion as to whether the body of her best friend should be received with the decency due to humanity and the respect due to her distress, or whether she should have to accompany it through the street to reak a temporary sheller in the place where any vagrant or drunk-and picked up in the street, alive or dead, would be cared for at the public cost. Alber prayers, added to the mute pleadings of such a situation as that in which she found herself, failed to move the heart of the laudlord to thinli his bounden duty; and in the extreme cold of Wednesday night the unforturate lady had again to start on her journey, and was forced, at let, to submit to the pain and degradation of leaving the body in the Staton-house. A more attractions act of the humanity than this refusal to receive the body of a decented longer, under the directmentances of the presure of the wice of the deceased, it would be very diffibedy in the Neston-Bose. A more account act of the unionity than this refusal to receive the body of a deceased ledger, under the circumstances of the presence of the wife of the deceased, it would be very difficult to imagine. Fortuna'ely, there are more than more moral modes of punishing such an act, for we can herdly conceive that any expression of public opinion, or any computed on of conscience would be effective. We have little doubt that the hotel keepor has committed a miademeator for which he may be criminally punished; at any rate he may have his license refused, and we trust that the friends of the deceased will take care that he shall not escape.

[Moutrest Herald, Feb. 2.

Darino Attempt at Hoddway Robers,—We learn that Mr. George W. Ellery, Jr., was attacked on Tresday night by two rufflars, who demanded his morey and attempted to take his life. He was passing by the gate of the Old Burging-Ground, when he cheeved two men approaching, whom he took to be

ing by the gate of the or.

charved two men approaching, whom he took to be
the watch. One of them stepped up to him and dethe watch. One of them same time drawing a knife. Mr. Ellery kicked him in the stomach as the scoundrel strack at him with the knife, catting through both coats and his vest, and making an opening of eight inches, but without injury to him, the blow having been partially turned. Running a few steps, he was attacked by the other robber, who had a club, with whom he clinched, and both fell to the ground, the robber under him, who called to his companion of fields the work. Mr. Ellery managed, however, to disengage one hand, with which he struck his antagonist in the cheat with sufficient force as to cause him to let go his hold, and then springing to his feet, he madegood his escape. [Newport Mercury, Feb. 10]

Well Verthared.—On one of the mountain roads in Mendon, Rutland County, Vermont, there is a spot which, on account of a strong current of air

roads in Mendon, Rutland County, Vermont, there is a spot which, on account of a strong current of air which is almost perpetually in motion there, is called the "Bellows-Pipe of the Green Mountains." The Woodstock Mercury says that as the stage from Rutland was passing through this place on the 2th ult, the wind was so violent that the body of the vehicle was blown from the wheels, and could only be kept on the axietrees by being chained down. One woman was blown into an adjoining field, and five men lost their hats in rescuing her. Locomotion was imprescicable, and the waystrers were obliged to put up for the night in a neighboring house, which weathered the tornado without damage.

A Lind Pinnix Caucht.—A few days since a

the tornado without damage.

A LAND PIRATE CAUGHT.—A few days since, a Mr. Nelson, of Oyster Bay, L I, came to the Custom House, and informed that a small aloop called the "Sylphide," belonging to him, and which consisted of all the property he had in the world, had been stolen from Oyster Bay, a few nights since. Thinking the thief might have come into our harbor, he had followed, but without swoccas. The Collector at New-London was at once notified of the their, and the same evening the "Sylphide" was found in that harbor, in charge of a man calling himself Charles Smith, of Humpstend, L I, who was at once arrested, and the sloop secured. He pretends to have got the craft from a "Mr. John Jones, at Greenport." He had stolen the vessel, and gone to New London to steal a cargo for it.

Minor's Ledge Light Adries.—The light-bost

atchet the vessel, and gone to New London to steal a cargo for it.

[New Haven Register, 12th. Mixot's Lenge Light Adrift.—The light-boat stationed at Minot's Ledge, drifted from her moorings stated ay morning, in the nottheastgale, and went ashore in Cchasset Harbor, where she remained today. It is said she received no damage. We have seen no official notice when she will be replaced. The keeper of the light says her moorings are not sufficiently strong to hold the vessel in heavy weather. [Boston Journal, 1eth. Hight of Water is Lake Ontario,—According to Capt. Milcom's Government record, kept at Oswego, the water in Lake Ontario is 3 feet 7 inches lower than it was on the let of June last, and as low, within nice inches, as has ever been known, or that there is record of.

The inches, as has ever been known, or that there is record of.

FIRE AT PRENSHILL.—Property to the amount of \$1500 or \$2,000 was destroyed by fire in Peekskill on Thursday evening, sth inst. The sufferers were Jonathan Hast and M. Hyatt

Charlet of Rectiving Stolen Goods.—John Shultee, a German proces, at No 16 Leonard.—, was yesterday arrested, charged with feloniously receiving 18 harrels of apples, which had been stolen, by two men, from the possession of Wm. R. Eastle, doing business at No. 182 Hammersley.et. The spiles were worth, as is stated, from \$51 of \$3.60 per barrel, and the accused bought them for \$2 and requested the parties who sold them to being more of them. The accused was held to ball, in \$500, by Justice Brennan, to answer the charge. A warrant for the arrest of another grocer, who is said to be implicated in the affair, his been insued by the same magistrate.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MR. SANDERS'S REVOLUTIONARY LETTER. To the Editor of The N. Y. Daily Tribune. Sin: I am much complimented that my letter to the

Sin: I am much complimented that my letter to the French people—quite as much american by the way as French in its topics and bearing—should be attributed by your Paris correspondent to that distinguished scholar and statesman, Ledru Rollin.

As I thought proper to allude in that address to Ledru Reilin by name, the statement of your correspondent makes it necessary that I should thus publicly declare that Ledru Rollin was out of London when my letter was written, and that he did not see when my letter was written, and that he did not see a word of it until it was sent to him by mail, printed. He knew only, in general, that I intended addressing the French people, and heartly approved of and urged it. Of the mention of his own name, he had not the elightest idea before the letter was sent to him. The authority of Ledru Rollin's name would, no coubt, give greater weight to what is said in my

address to the French people.

I have no vanity about my own name, and except out of justice to the honorable delicacy of my friend, I should not have thought proper to make any expla-

Hereafer, I hope that whatever I may give to the public may be as generously attributed to some equal-

ly high and honorable source. GEO. N. SANDERS. Very respectfully, Aster House, Feb. 13, 1850.

ABBORRENT PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The N. Y Tribune.

MY DEAR SIR: The young gentlemen of the Philologi-

an Literary Society, of the Masonic College, request me

an Literary Society, of the Masonic College, request me to fee der their sincere regards to you, and ask if you will be so kind as to donate to them a copy of The Weekly Transure. The Society consists of fifty students, who are abrious to form, for their sole benefit, a resting-room in their Hall.

While we all above your principles, we respect you as a talented and honorable foe; and your paper would be cheerfully welcomed in our Hall, not for the principles which it advocates, but for the ability with which they are promulgated. Be assured, sir, that we will all feel under many obligations if you will make us such a present. With graditude and respect, S. C. H. Corresponding Secty.

Lexington, Me., Jan. 30, 1805.

Reply. Mr. Secretary-Among those "principles" which you say you abhor, this one is prominent—namely, that God having wisely and beninguly ordered His Universe that Something can never be acquired for Nothing-that "se much for so much" is the eternal and immutable law-Man should conform his conduct to this beneficent law. The robber, the swindler, the beggar, the slaveholder, all vainly suppose that there is some other way of acquiring and enjoying the products of o ber men's labor than by paying for it; but God says No and He will be obeyed. Steal, cheat, beg or enslave as you may, you can at best but postpone payment-it will at last be exacted with fearful usury. In short, as there is no other proper way, so there no other way so chesp, when we desire aught that is produced by the labor of others, as to fork over the needful—lay it right down on the nail. You will see, therefore, that those detested principles, which you are at liberty henceforth to abhor more than over, forbid my complying with your delicately worded [Ed. Trib. request.

POST-OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Existence Tae N. Y. Tribune:

Sin: You would confer a favor upon the writer of these lines, and undoubtedly upon many others, by drawing the public attention to the negligent manner in which a part of the business is carried on in our Post Office, and by urging such steps to be taken by the Post-Office Department as to render mistakes and neglect of duty on the part of the employes in that department of less frequent occurrence. I beg leave to hand you herewith the address of a

letter, the best information you can get of the misnonagement of our Post-Office in such a matter Besides this, I know of three letters more like this, cirected to me, which have been returned likewise.

And who can tell the number of letters, returned by similar neglect, of which I did not receive any no-

sindler neglect, of which I did not receive any natice!

Is me o stranger in this City; my address you will fit die each of the Directories, and I am receiving annually several huncreds of letters. It is not only importest to me, but to every one, and in particular to our foreign pepulation, that the duties of the Post-Office should be properly performed. There are annually burnt thousands and thousands of letters, in consequence of mismanngemt, there is every reason to believe, on the part of the Post-Office. A large number of persons are in this way deprived of valuable news, money and draits, very anxiously expected, but not delivered; and I have reason to suppose that the reglect of duty in that department has caused very heavy losses, and, perhaps, the ruin of meany families and jercons.

Your attention once called to a subject of so much importarce, I feel confident you will do all in your power to bring about a change, and thereby confer a great public benefit. I am, Sir, your ob't rervant, New York Feb. 17, 1855.

New York Feb. 17, 1855.

**New York York York Y

PROTECTION AND NATIONALITY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sig. I am aware that I am poki

affairs of those who are fully competent to manage for themselves, when intruding into the spat of controversy between THE TRIBUNE and Independent and yet when I see the latter paper for two weeks successively characterizing the protective policy as ruinous," and ruinous because it gives an "artificial stimulus" to the protected branches of industry, "stimulus" to the protected branches of industry, and thus transports the "foreign competition to the "very side of those who are protected from it," and then adding—"this policy would denationalize Tur-"key"—I cannot help effering to your notice a fact which has come to my knowledge within a few days, which would make it appear that it is possible that such denationalization would not be the greatest curse, after all, which might hefall the Turks. The fact which I wish to offer is as follows: Several papers have spoken lately of a newly-invented acticle of colcring matter known and used only at the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, which imparts a color to their manufac-

have spoken lately of a newly-invented article of colcing matter known and used only at the Pacific Mills,
Lawrence, which imparts a color to their manufactures which promises to give them the preference in
our market over European goods of the same quality
in other respects. Now, I tappen to know from a
private source that the inventor of the article is a
German employe in those mills, who counts one towerd denotionalizing these United States.

To us it seems strange doctrine, coming from a
paper professing the broad love of humanity which
The Independent does, that any country which, like
Turkey or our own, has land enough to support may
times its present population, is endangered by the
immigration of willing and industrious laborers, or
that it is better for Turkey to remain in her present
crippled and stagmant condition than to pursue a
policy which would inevitably give a glorious impulse
to every branch of industry, for fear of a foreign inmigration. Such views seem to me penny-wise and
pound-toolish. Nathan N. Witherington.

Saledantica

SALERATUS. To the Editor of The N.

Six: If it could be shown to be even probably true

that a large proportion of the untimely deaths of infants was due to Saleratus, the distribes of Dr. Alcott sgainst its use would be well timed; but it is certain these deaths are not thus produced. Saleratus and Soda are culinarily used, principally in the country, and by the more respectable class of people, as well known to the dealers in these articles. Now the extreme mortality among infants does not exist in the country, where they are constantly used; and it does exist in the cities, among the poor, where they are not used; thus, it is certain. Salerarus is not the cause of

the extreme mortality complained of.

As to the abstract question of their wholesomeness,
Liebeg says they are wholesome, and recomments a
little lime to be constantly used in the manufacture of
bread. Dr. Alcott says they are poisonous, and even
when "neutralized slay their tens of thousands."
But a though the doctors cannot agree in their opining, we can anneal to facts which will probably and But a though the doctors cannot agree in their opiaiots, we can appeal to facts which will probably appear satisfactory. The saits of sods, potash, lims
and magnesia constitute from ten to twelve per cent.
of the solid matter of the blood. Some of them are
also found in albuman, febrines and casein. That they
are constantly passing through the system in large
quantities, and, of courte, must be supplied to a propertionate extent, is proved by the quantity found in
the urine being about one and a half per cent. of this
secretion, and there are yet further quantities of them in

the facce; and it is to be remembered that the blood not merely contains these alkalies in a mentral combination, but when healthy it has invariably an alkalia traction. Now, nothing cut be plainer than that substances which are necessary to the health, and exertial to the existence of the human body, are no presented.

substances which are necessary to the health, and exsential to the existence of the human body, are not
poisonous.

I may also refer to the remarkable fact that there
is a great deficiency of these saits in the blood of
persons laboring under an attack of choices, and
there can be no doubt but this deficiency is most intimately connected with this disease. So far from
being poisonous, their deficiency would seem to be
the cause of the most virulent disease of modern
times. I may yet further remark that sods and potssh, in the shape of rosp contribute greatly to the
health of civilized man; and if they were used as extensively as they ought to be for cleaning our sim,
they would lengthen human life more thus all the
drugs that bave ever been concocted. This fact
sgain is utterly at variance with the idea of their
being poisonous. I have no doubt that where alkailes are constantly and isrgely used unneutralized,
they frequently produce isjurious effects; but this is
equally true of every article of food. Sickness and
death are often produced by an excessive use of
animal food and the same is true of even cold water,
as of much mere frequently yet by acide, as found in
fruits, &c. It is avident, then, that the douter's zeal
against an abuse has carried him beyond the bounds
of clicretion.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 3, 1888.

LOCATION OF THE NEW CITY HALL.

LOCATION OF THE NEW CITY HALL.

Six: Will you permit me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to offer one or two thoughts which seem to me pertinent to the proposed removal of the City Hall to Madison-square? If so, allow me first to state that I have no personal interest in the solution which this question shall receive other

me first to state that I have no personal interesting the solution which this question shall receive—other than what belongs in common to all whose interests are identified with those of the City itself. The question, properly considered, is one of no inconsiderable interest to every citizen of this metropolis. And it is to be hoped that its discussion will be concured with entire independence of any real or fancied sectional interests whatever.

Geographical distinctions are as prolific sources of mirchief in municipal as in mational affairs. And before attempting to give that aspect to any question of opinion, it is at least important to determine where the preponderance of numerical strength will be found at the making up of the issue. May we not, then, hope that this interesting question will be approached with a single eye to the common weal? To suy mothing of the numerous other influential considerations, there is one which seems to me deserving of peculiar prominence in this connection. The form of the island is unfortunately such as to afford a curious exhibition of what may be called vital mechanics—as increasing to the philosopher as it is distressing the exclaim, with the illustrious Ex President, "Our sufferings is intolerable." This evil has reached such a pitch that avery reflecting citizen feels the absolute necessity of giving an earnest consideration to every suggestion calculated, in whole or is part to relieve the plothora. The operation of this charge, if carried into effect, will be comparatively triding to be sure, but it will be semething, and the whole throng is but an aggregation of somethings.

For one, I cannot doubt that this meritande. It is, for instance, a well known

HOW TO RAISE AND FEED FOWLS
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Being often importuned, by letters, for my
opinion in regard to the manner of raising and feeding Fowls, I em induced to give my views through the columns of your valuable and widely circulated

In the first place, I would recommend to all who intend breezing Fowls, whether for pleasure, convenience or profit, to procure some pure breed, of what-ever variety they fancy, and then breed them pure, and improve upon them, year after year, by selecting their finest, best-modeled pullets for breeding purposes, and by changing the cock yearly, so as to avoid breeding "in and in." By pursaing this course, fowls may be increased in size and beauty to an ertent perfectly astenishing. By the opposite counce, the largest varieties may be reduced to the size of the smallest bantam. Follow the same rule in breed-ing to the feathers. Take a pair of black bantams, with only one white feather, and select from their ofspring, for breeding purposes, those which have the most white feathers, and the stock will, in a see

most white feathers, and the stock will, is a see years, be changed from black to white.

In order to breed fowis successfully, it is of the fint importance that they have a suitable building, for a long as the old plan of keeping them in damp undarground hovels, or in close, unventilated building, with perhaps one whole side of glass, by which means they are heated as hot as an oven through the day, just so larg shell we hear of their having all manner of dist mpers, and that breeding poultry is upprediable. I here give you a plan of a building sufficiently large to accommodate from 75 to 100 fowls, which building may be varied according to circumstances. It should in all cases be entirely above ground, facing the south, if convenient leaving an aperture through which the fowls may pass in and out at their pleasure. Insert to more glass than is necessary for the solutions.

which the fewls may pass in and out at their pleasure. Insert 10 more glass than is necessary for the similation of light. Dimensions as follows, viz: 15 feet long, 10 test wide; ports in front 10 feet, in back side 7 feet long; roof perfectly tight, thoor also tight and smooth. The sides should be of common straight added to arde, battened over the cracks, if necessary. Roost poles of 3 by 4 joint, running the whole long to the back side of the building, with a poop in the center of each.

Reast poles of 3 by 4 joist, running the whole lear of the back side of the building, with a poop in be center of each.

For convenience in cleaning the building, I would recommend that the poles be placed on a level, that feet from the floor and eighteen inches apart, with an inclined plane in the center for the fowls to walk to the poles upon. Saturate the poles occasionally with whole oil, and whitewash the whole interior a least twice a year; keep the floor covered with wood or coal sales, and when the building is cleaned (which should be often, sprinkle a little air-lacks lime over the floor, by which means vermin of every kind will usually be kept out. Ventilate will, at fowls need pure air as well as man.

In order to make them grow rapidly, feed their regularly three times a day when young, never placing before them more than they will eat; chaspitheir food often, as whatever they like is good for thickens; also, sour or curdled milk. Ear potatoes and onions chopped fine are almost indispersable. Chandlers scraps are also good.

To make hens lay in the winter, feed then three times in a day on Indian meal dough, mixed algainty with Cayenne pepper; scraps of meat three times in a day on Indian meal dough, mixed algainty with Cayenne pepper; scraps of meat three times in a day on Indian meal dough, mixed algainty with Cayenne pepper; scraps of meat three times in a day on Indian meal dough, mixed algainty with Cayenne pepper; scraps of meat three times of the time give them corn, cats, barley, backwash, or anything of the kind. Always have oyster said pounded fine within their reach—also, gravel and pure water.

Electrons Mars., Feb 5, 1855.

pure water. Lightone Mass., Feb. 5, 1855. THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON JUSTICE BRENNIL

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON JUSTICE BRENNAL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tröune.

S)R: A sta ement having been published in the
daily papers of yesterday and Sunday, calculated to be ignocus to my character, vin.—This was arrested on finds allset, for a vision and maprovoked assault on Justice Bresse,
while he was discharging his duties at a fire is faitned, as
that evening—allow me to give the allowing statement of its
case in your columns, which be allowing statement of its
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well on the strate of a truffice. He shade could are
meeting procedure, was committed until hell could age
cured.

whence I was committed until hall construction, was committed until hall construction, the lieuwing that I have suffered injustice, I shall feel made by your inserting the above in your pages.

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